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News Summary

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Steep tuition increases and the uncertain outlook for federal student aid have spurred a rethinking of how families pay for college. Story on Page 23.

The presidency of Ronald J. Temple is viewed as Wayne County Community College's last chance at redemption. Story on Page 3.

The popular magazine *Science 86* has become a casualty of the troubled market in general-interest science periodicals. Story on Page 6.

Colleges hurt by budget cuts made under the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings act could have some of their aid reinstated, but the chances seem slim. Story on Page 11.

Financial-aid officers have serious reservations about the bills to extend the Higher Education Act of 1965. Story on Page 11.

A loss of more than 14,000 members has brought the total membership of the American Association of University Professors to 52,000. Story on Page 19.

The track teams at the University of Texas at El Paso have been severely penalized by the N.C.A.A. for rule violations. Story on Page 35.

The University of Nantes has withdrawn a doctorate awarded for a thesis used to deny the existence of Nazi gas chambers in World War II. Story on Page 37.

Faculty members at South Africa's University of the Witwatersrand have published a study aimed at stimulating negotiations with black organizations. Story on Page 37.

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'A REVOLUTIONARY CHANGE'

Teacher Unions Give Qualified Backing to Carnegie Proposals on School Reform

N.E.A.
Mary H. Futrell of the N.E.A.

A blueprint for school reform released two months ago by the Carnegie Forum on Education and the Economy received a generally positive reception at the annual meetings of the nation's two main teachers' unions, the National Education Association and the American Federation of Teachers. But both unions are keeping their options open on several of the more controversial issues.

NEA

By ROBERT L. JACOBSON
LOUISVILLE, KY.

The National Education Association served notice at its annual meeting here that, while it favors many recent proposals to improve the schools and the schoolteaching profession, it will not agree to any plan before it has seen the fine print.

That was the dual message behind a vote by the N.E.A.'s representative assembly to support "the concept of a voluntary national certification proc-

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AFT

By BEVERLY T. WATKINS
CHICAGO

Delegates to the national convention of the American Federation of Teachers (A.F.L.-C.I.O.) overwhelmingly endorsed a report that includes a comprehensive list of recommendations for restructuring the public schools and making teaching a more professional occupation.

The report, "The Revolution that Is Overdue," was developed by a 16-member committee appointed 18

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A.F.T.
Albert Shanker of the A.F.T.

Professors seek more visibility in NEA. Story on Page 19.

1 in 3 College Students Tries Cocaine, Study Finds; Bennett Urges Presidents to Crack Down on Drugs

Study

By THOMAS J. MEYER
WASHINGTON

Nearly one-third of America's college students try cocaine by the time they graduate, but students' use of marijuana and other illicit drugs has steadily dropped in the past five years, according to a government-sponsored study released here last week.

The study, conducted by the University of Michigan for the National Institute on Drug Abuse, found that 30 per cent of all students had tried cocaine by the end of their fourth college year.

Use of other illegal drugs—including marijuana, methaqualone (or Quaaludes), and amphetamines—fell sharply between 1980 and 1984 and then leveled off.

Typical of Their Age Group

In their use of drugs, college students "are typical of their age group as a whole," according to the report of the study.

"The drug epidemic largely originated on the nation's campuses in the late 1960's, so it is significant to see it recede on those same campuses," said Lloyd Johnson, a professor of social psychology at Michigan and one of the report's authors.

But the researchers noted with some alarm the continuing prevalence of cocaine use among students. Mr. Johnson said cocaine remained popular because the drug was readily available on campuses, and because students underestimated its danger.

Only about one-third of the students who were surveyed said they believed that people who tried cocaine "risk harming themselves."

The study found that among all high-school graduates, the number of those who tried cocaine rose steadily to at least age

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R-DAY AT WEST POINT

DON HAMERMAN
Officially it's known as "Reception Day." For plebes, what follows is "Beast Barracks." Story on Page 24.

Bennett

WASHINGTON

Secretary of Education William J. Bennett last week called on college presidents to crack down on drug use among students.

Citing the drug-related deaths of young athletes, Mr. Bennett said college officials should adopt tough policies banning drugs on campuses.

In prepared remarks at the Heritage Foundation, a conservative political group, Mr. Bennett said: "Every college president should write his students this summer and tell them this: 'Welcome back for your studies in September; but no drugs on campus. None. Period.' "

'No Parent Would Object'

He added: "Such a policy could in fact be enforced. It should be enforced. And no parent or taxpayer would object if such a policy were announced and carried out."

Mr. Bennett said colleges and universities often took the role of the "moral conscience" of society. "But what of them?" he asked. "Surely when parents send their children to college they have a right to expect the colleges to take some measures to protect their sons and daughters from drugs."

Mr. Bennett later said he might consider withholding federal money from colleges that do not curb drug abuse. A spokesman said the Secretary had no plans for formal action on the issue but would continue to bring it to the attention of college officials.

College Students' Drug Use Down, but 1 in 3 Found Trying Cocaine

Continued from Page 1

27. At that point, nearly 40 per cent had tried the drug. Students showed an increase in use through their four years of college.

Although use of marijuana declined among students, it remained the most popular illegal drug on the campuses, the study found. About 42 per cent of the students said they had used marijuana in the past year, and 3 per cent reported that they used it daily.

Alcohol Use Is Up Slighdy

While the use of most illicit drugs declined significantly, the study found that the use of alcohol among students had risen slightly. In 1985, the last year in which students were surveyed, 92 per cent of college students said they had consumed alcohol in the past year, compared to 90.5 in 1980.

In addition, the study found a significant number of students who reported occasions of heavy drinking. About 45 per cent of all students surveyed said they had consumed five or more drinks in a row during the two weeks prior to the survey. That figure compared to 41 per cent for non-college students in the same age group.

The study also found significant differences between college students and non-students in their use of cigarettes. While only about 14 per cent of the college students said they smoked cigarettes daily, about 24 per cent of all high-school graduates of college age said they smoked every day.

More Women Smoke

College women are more likely to be smokers than college men, the study found. About 18 per cent of the female students—compared to 10 per cent of the males—said they smoked cigarettes every day.

"It appears the tobacco industry's lavish effort to associate smoking with liberation and success among women has paid off—at least for the industry," Mr. Johnson said. "The payoff for young women who bought the message is quite another matter."

Among the other findings of the study:

► Three in four students said they disapproved of people's trying cocaine. About half the students, however, said they had some friends who used it.

► Five per cent of the students said they drank alcohol every day, compared to 6 per cent of their non-student peers. That figure—along with the finding that 45 per cent reported heavy drinking in the two weeks preceding the survey—suggests that college students "are somewhat more likely to confine their drinking to weekends, on which occasions they drink a lot," the report said.

► Use of almost every drug included in the study was found to be more prevalent among male students than among female students. For marijuana, 47 per cent of men—compared to 37 per cent of women—said they had used the drug in the past year. For LSD, the figure was 2.8 per cent compared to 1.8 per cent, and for cocaine, 20 per cent for men compared to 15 per cent for their women peers.

► College students have about average rates for their age group in use of cocaine and methaqualone. In past studies, however, they tended to have below-average rates for both drugs.

► While college students and non-students reported about the same rate of marijuana use, a smaller proportion of the students said they smoked marijuana daily. Of the students, 3.1 per cent reported daily marijuana use; of the non-students, 4.6 per cent did.

The report concludes: "Clearly this nation's high-school students and other young adults still show a level of involvement with illicit drugs which is greater than can be found in any other industrialized nation in the world.

"Even by historical standards in this country, these rates remain extremely high."

Discussing possible strategies to stop the use of illicit drugs among young people, the report's authors suggested: "Prevention programs need to begin at quite a young age if they are to reach youngsters before some 'critical mass' of them have already begun to use drugs, and to proselytize to potential new users."

Studied High-School Seniors

Drug Use Among American High School Students, College Students, and Other Young Adults: National Trends Through 1985 was compiled by researchers at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research.

In addition to assembling data on college students, the survey focused on high-school seniors and high-school graduates not in college.

Each year since 1975, about 17,000 seniors at 135 high schools nationwide have been surveyed. In addition, mail surveys are sent to a representative sample of the participants from each graduating class, the researchers said.

While the institute has compiled annual reports on the study since 1976, the statistics for college students and other high-school graduates were included this year for the first time.

Copies of the study report are available at no charge from the National Clearinghouse on Drug Information, P.O. Box 416, Kensington, Md. 20795. The telephone number is (301) 443-6500.

Proportion of College Students Who Took Drugs During the Year

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	'84-'85 change
Marijuana	51.2%	51.3%	44.7%	45.2%	40.7%	41.7%	+1.0%
LSD	6.1%	4.6%	5.3%	4.2%	3.7%	2.2%	−1.5%
Cocaine	16.9%	15.9%	17.2%	17.2%	16.4%	17.3%	+0.9%
Heroin	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	+0.1%
Other opiates[1]	5.1%	4.4%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	2.4%	−1.4%
Stimulants[2]	22.4%	22.2%	21.1%	17.3%	15.8%	11.9%	−3.9%
Sedatives[1]	8.3%	7.9%	8.0%	4.5%	3.4%	2.5%	−0.9%
Barbiturates[1]	2.9%	2.8%	3.2%	2.2%	1.9%	1.3%	−0.6%
Methaqualone[1]	7.2%	6.5%	6.6%	3.1%	2.5%	1.4%	−1.1%
Tranquilizers[1]	6.9%	4.8%	4.7%	4.6%	3.5%	3.5%	0.0%
Alcohol	90.5%	92.5%	92.2%	91.6%	90.0%	92.0%	+2.0%

[1] Drug use under a doctor's orders not included.
[2] Adjusted, starting with 1982 data, for the inappropriate reporting of non-prescription stimulants.

SOURCE: NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE

No Rubbish: Student Archaeologists at Sweet Briar College Unearth an Indian Village

Continued from Page 23

American Indian village dating back nearly 1,000 years.

Rather than simply getting practice by scavenging through debris on the campus, the students spent most of their Friday afternoons this spring doing the work of real archaeologists—carefully unearthing a wealth of archaeological treasures, including large potsherds, a hearth, tools, and arrowheads.

The site also yielded several clues—such as nutshells, seeds, charcoal, and the post-moldings of a house—about the type of people who had lived in the area.

The unexpected project has benefited both the students—who have gained valuable archaeological experience—and local historians who hoped to investigate the site under tight constraints of money and time.

"What we learned was the real concept of why we do archaeology," says Abigail C. Carter, who just completed her freshman year. "It is to find out the past—not just by looking at books. You have to go back and experience finding things that are old."

In the process of learning the work of archaeologists, the students have uncovered what one Virginia archaeologist calls "a spectacular site," revealing life styles during the Woodlawn Period, when Indians were beginning to settle beside rivers and starting to farm the land.

Sweet Briar's good fortune in finding such a rich site nearby arose amid a time of considerable hardship for this part of Virginia. Heavy rains last November caused the James River to swell to 35 feet over flood level, ravaging the land around it, uprooting trees, carrying away some houses, and eroding topsoil.

A few days after the flooding, a farmer, Woody Morcom, was surveying the damage to his land on the banks of the James River, when he noticed scattered pottery and arrowheads near the river.

He alerted the curator of a local history museum, who told Ms. Chang of the site.

2-Month Crash Course

As a result of the find, Ms. Chang's class turned into a two-month crash course in archaeology techniques. She lectured twice a week, and then, on Fridays, took the students to the dig, where they spent most of the day.

"The subject was interesting anyway, but this was exciting. It made you want to go to class," says Stephanie M. Hall, who recently completed her freshman year.

Ms. Chang, the instructor of the course, says the excavation helped to make students aware of the history of the area. "I don't expect any of them to become archaeologists," she says. "But it made them realize that this was their historical and cultural heritage, and that we should preserve it."

Many students say they were surprised by the slow and arduous pace of the project. "I expected to be digging up bones all the time," says Ms. Hall.

Because they had a limited amount of time, the students worked long hours on the dig—some visiting the site whenever they had free hours.

The 19 students, who composed nearly the entire team on the dig, were joined only by a few Sweet Briar faculty members and other volunteers.

"What is amazing is that this dig had been carried out without any kind of grant," says Ms. Chang. "If my class had not come out, and without structural support from Sweet Briar College, this dig would not have been possible."

The tight time constraints that have limited the students resulted in part from pressure from Mr. Morcom, the farmer who works the land. He had threatened to bulldoze and cultivate the site to receive reimbursement from the federal government for restoring damaged land following the flood.

Ms. Chang secured an extension for Mr. Morcom, however, so that digging could continue through mid-July. Several students stayed on after the end of the academic year to work at the site.

One student undertook an independent-study project to classify and catalogue the specimens collected at the site. The artifacts will later be turned over to a local historical museum.

Students say the dig gave them the chance to learn things they could not have learned in many hours in the classroom.

"This was a great class," says Erica J. Curci, who will be a sophomore in the fall. "It really encouraged me to think about taking up archaeology as a profession."

"It's amazing. You could go out there and see into the past. You could feel what it was really like."

—THOMAS J. MEYER

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